

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Money may be sent by mail or risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion..... 1 00
One square, each subsequent insertion..... 25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion..... \$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
For double column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.
Local notices, 50 cents a line each insertion.
Liberal counts etc. can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Warren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.

SATURDAY—JUNE 3, 1871.

We are content to let the action of the State Central Committee stand upon the statement of facts made in a late issue of our paper, which the Courier-Journal is pleased to style an unsatisfactory attempt at special pleading. We have differed with that paper so often upon various questions that it has ceased to be matter of surprise that we do not agree in this. But there are some points in the remarks of the Courier-Journal upon that article which we shall note briefly. For instance, the attempt is made to prevent our reference to the spirit in which the Committee accepted the criticism of those who differ from them, and are lectured as to the relations which the Committee is supposed to bear to the people. We think we understand that better than the Courier-Journal. The Central Committee is created by the highest form of sovereignty which the party can assume—a convention of unlimited powers. The Committee is charged with the organization of the party, with certain powers for the exercise of which they are responsible to the party, speaking in proper form. As to its being their duty simply to register the will of the sovereign people, this is simply absurd, as from the very nature of its duties it is frequently called on to act upon matters of party administration, upon which the popular will may be in error, and they cannot abandon their judgment for the clamor of a few newspapers sought to be palmed off for the popular will. We do not say that the present is such a case; but it differs only in degree, not in kind. A majority of the Committee have decided upon a line of action in a sphere within the limit of the powers granted them. They are called on to fill a vacancy in the ticket. They have the right to name the nominee or to designate how it shall be done by the party. There may be a difference of opinion as to the course the Committee should have pursued. We endeavored to give the grounds which led the majority to adopt their view. As to our individual opinion as a committeeman, it cuts no figure in this case, and cannot alter our ideas of duty to the party. Whenever the final decision of the Committee is announced, the voice of the minority is merged in that of the majority. The action of the Committee becomes law to everybody who recognized the use or binding force of party organization, and it is not left to the individual judgment of every member of the party to insist upon his own view as his rule of action. The Committee may decide wrongly sometimes. They do not claim infallibility; but such errors, when temperately treated, will right themselves. The way to do so, is not by abuse and raising the standard of revolt against the Committee, but to appeal to the will of the party to do clear itself in the form prescribed. As to any charge, implied or expressed, that the Committee are endeavoring in the matter in question to secure the nomination of Col. Dawson or any one else over Major Grant, it is wholly gratuitous and untrue. We have for ourselves indicated our desire that Major Grant should be nominated by the process laid down by the Committee, as we doubt not he will be.

The Republican State Central Committee met in this city on Wednesday evening last, "merely to organize"—as would appear from the report in yesterday's Commonwealth. W. A. Meriwether was elected Chairman, and M. Boland, Secretary, with headquarters at Louisville. Gen. Runkle's resignation as a member of the Committee was accepted. The selection of a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take the place that Mr. Mobley wouldn't have, was deferred to the meeting next week—from which we infer that the Committee is to meet every week. "Other business relative to the campaign," says the Commonwealth, "was transacted, tending to promote the success of the party"—but hardly suitable for publication; at least, the Commonwealth fails to tell us exactly what that "business" was.

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

The Joint Select Committee, to inquire into the condition of the Southern States, are making quite a show of going to work in the right way. We have already noticed the proposed appointment of a Sub-Committee to travel through the South and investigate the state of affairs in person. And now, in addition to this, we see that the Committee has directed the Chairman to address letters to the officers of the States under investigation, "asking statements of their debts and of the rates and amounts of taxation at the present time; and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts and fixing said rates of taxation; also requesting copies of the election laws now in force, and those which have been in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of their present Constitution; with such other official documents as the Chairman may deem essential to this investigation." Under the last clause of these instructions the Chairman has very properly also requested to be furnished "the amount of the debts of the several States at the time of the adoption of their respective ordinances of secession; also, a statement giving the amount, rates, and subjects of taxation prior to the passage of said ordinances—stating, in cases where slaves were subjects of taxation, their valuation, and the subjects of taxation now, as well as the rates and amounts."

This circular, if properly and honestly responded to, will elicit a mass of information upon the subject of Radical rule in the South, that will astonish the world. It will show that wherever the Republican party has got control, it has, in every case, trebled the offices; quadrupled alike the taxes and the expenses of the State Government; and saddled every State with an enormous debt of many millions, with nothing to show for it but a ruined public credit, and a whole political party disgraced and demoralized with the open shame and confessed guilt of systematic stealing and wholesale public plunder. And it is to bring about this or a similar state of affairs in Kentucky that our people are now solicited to lend their suffrages to elevate the same party to power here, in the persons of Gen. Harlan and the rest of his colleagues on the Radical State ticket! Heaven forefend!

FROM PARIS.

Most of the leaders of the Communist insurgents were either killed in battle or have been executed since the surrender. Piat is almost the only one who is reported to have escaped. A million and a half of francs (\$300,000) were found upon the body of one Matthias, an officer of the Commune. Another—that of Varlin—had 400,000. The court-martial for the trial of the insurgents has sentenced so many of them to death that "it has ordered the use of the guillotine in case of wholesale executions." We quote from the cable dispatches of Wednesday. "Many of those executed seemed to be perfectly crazy." A horrible account is given of thirty-three Communists, including seven women, being shot in a body. They were executed for being caught in the act of setting fire to public buildings and dwellings in Paris. Col. Guizot, with a command of 1,500 troops, superintended the execution, and six volleys had to be fired before all the incendiaries ceased to live.

A fusion has been formed between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, and now it is said that there are abundant signs of a speedy coup d'etat in the National Assembly to depose Thiers, overthrow the Republic, and summon the Count de Chambord, "Henry V." to the throne of France. *Per contra*, a violent anti-monarchical feeling prevails in the city, and is shared by all classes alike. A proposition to restore the Empire would also meet with the bitterest opposition of which Parisians are capable, and it is believed that there would be another and still more general insurrection, extending to all the cities of France, if the Republic were disturbed. In view of this state of feeling it is proposed to delay definite action as to the future form of government until order and harmony are restored throughout the nation.

Victor Hugo has been expelled from Belgium for the utterance of quasi Communist sentiments—or, rather a quasi apology for the insurgents. Speakers in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives call him an "intellectual malefactor," and accuse him of complicity with the crimes of the Commune.

It is said that many of the Paris insurgents were Englishmen. M. Dupanloup, the famous Bishop of Orleans, succeeds the murdered M. Darboy, as Archbishop of Paris. A society has been organized at Havre to prevent the resumption of intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

Nearly all the Paris newspapers have reappeared; the theatres and cafes are reopened; the omnibuses and cabs are running again; and Paris is making a powerful effort to resume its ancient gaiety.

The speeches of Mr. Beck are arousing the greatest enthusiasm among the people of the Green River country. Up to yesterday he had spoken at Elizabethtown, Bowling Green, and Russellville, having immense audiences at each place. At the two latter points he informed the people that the nomination of Gen. Harlan had been arranged at Washington, and that the consideration to be received by that gentleman for making the campaign is the appointment of Solicitor General, in place of Bristow, of Louisville, who is to succeed Akerman as Attorney General. And this is how and why the cat was made to jump after said cat had resolved to stay at home. The promise of "fat" promotion in the line of that very "plan of life" upon which he had "immovably" determined, caused this mighty Grimalkin to come forth from his own especial corner, to mew and catwalk for the party over the whole State.

It is now a pretty well established fact, that all, or nearly all, the scamps occasionally playing "Ku-Klux" in two or three Southern States, at the present time, are bona fide white and black Radicals, who do so in order to make it appear that the Southern people are disorderly, hate the Government, and require the strong arm of military power to keep them down. And this is the key to the whole Radical game for 1871 and 1872.

MR. BECK'S SPEECH AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

In our last issue we gave some choice extracts from Mr. Beck's speech at Elizabethtown. The rest of the speech is so good that we would not be justified in withholding it from our readers. The following, with what has already been published, will be found to contain the main points of the best political campaign speech that has been made in Kentucky for a long time:

THE KU-KLUX BILLS.

Not satisfied with these encroachments upon constitutional liberty, a bill was drafted by Hon. Butler whereby the power was given to send soldiers to the polls, the army and the navy put at the disposal of the United States Marshal, and every officer put at his disposal and beek, whether that officer knew the cause to be insufficient, the motive an evil one, or whether it militated against his belief or conviction. Then came the protest from New York and Pennsylvania, to which was replied that the provisions of the bill were intended for the South, and the South alone. This bill subjected a man who should dismiss a negro servant from his employ for so-called political reasons to a fine of \$500. We urged that while they were thus engaged why not extend the provision to the white man himself, and not give him the same rights as the negro? Why not invest the white operative of Lowell, or Lawrence, or Lynn, or Manchester with the same privilege? The factories of Lowell, with their thousands of white operatives, are owned by not more than twenty-five or thirty men. From their fiat there is now no appeal. For the operative dismissed for working in opposition to the expressed will of his employer there is nothing left but emigration, starvation, or retraction. Emigration, living as he does from hand to mouth, is impossible; starvation, with wife and little ones clinging haggard and wan to his arms, is criminal, however devoted to principle he may be, and retraction is all that is left to him, and usually he must retreat, not to manhood, but to principle, and there is no appeal. Yet this amendment was refused by the men who would have placed this appeal in the power of his happier negro brother of the South. To retain its hold was none the cause why this concession was refused.

Still they were not satisfied. They saw the South slipping out of their hands. They saw Missouri, with 50,000 disfranchised citizens, protest with an unequivocal voice against their policy. They saw State after State, despite the enforcement bill, warring of their burdens and throwing off their shackles. Something had to be done, and at the close of the last session of Congress, a bill was passed virtually placing the Southern States and Kentucky included, still in rebellion. Under this bill, commonly known as the Shellbagger bill, a citizen of Kentucky may be sent to the penitentiary for acts which in Indiana would be legal; yes, and even most laudable. Under its provisions my dismissed employee could send me to the penitentiary for the crime of desisting his services no longer, because his vote would cast in opposition to my wishes.

Then came the so-called Ku-Klux bill. Having the South completely in their power, they had done everything but place distasteful power in the hands of the President, and this the Ku-Klux bill effected. It was their ultimatum, and was passed solely because the President desired it. The House at first desired an investigation. And if that investigation had been made, the full story of the utterly and foully corrupt nature of Radical misgovernment in the South would have been ventilated. Tennessee, with its debt increased from thirteen millions to thirty-three millions; Georgia, under Bullock, treated the same way; every State in the South bankrupt. But they did not dare to wait in this investigation. The President sent a message desiring the passage of the bill, and it was forthwith passed, endowing him with unlimited power. He is your master—more absolutely your master than ever were you to your former slaves. The latter had the right of appeal to the courts, while your right of appeal is denied by the provision "whenever in his discretion the President shall deem it necessary of sending these troops to Kentucky, none of whom are stationed within sound of my voice, is to get the people used to the fact of their presence, and to have them at hand and ready for use."

THE NEGRO MAIL AGENT AFFAIR.

Their action in the case of the mail agent was the index of their policy. Seizing upon the pretext of the insult by an unknown ruffian to the colored mail agent, it was urged upon the people that the transportation of G. mails to Louisville from the cities of Lexington and Louisville was unsafe, and from the 26th of January until just prior to the passage of the Ku-Klux bill, this was so firmly believed that it was not considered safe by over two thirds of the members of Congress, and honestly believed at that, that it was safe for a man to travel from one city to the other. I have often been asked in this connection if it was safe to depelation to announce his principles in Kentucky, and I have known many men in Congress who would not dare, acting upon this belief, to get into a buggy at Maysville and ride to Frankfort. They were persuaded that this was the case, and not until the hubbub was pricked and the deceit exposed were they amazed at its audacity. Whenever it is the Government's purpose to make an analogous case. Every postmaster in the South holds his place of condition of implicit obedience to the Postmaster General and will sign, on the least provocation, a certificate of disorder in his section, and so with the rest of the great army of officials. The people of the North will not discover the truth until too late. Therefore, I urge upon you do not give them the pretext.

HAZARDING DISSECTED.

How can Gen. Harlan, how can any Kentuckian, join the party? In the beginning of the war I can see how they could consistently do it in view of all the protestations made. But how they can reconcile themselves to act now that their despotism is developed is incomprehensible. With ten or twelve States thrown into a territorial condition, with the power of the States overturned, how can they ask the people of Kentucky to support these successive acts of enormity? They ask you to stand by the administration—an administration that has been guilty of more encroachments, of more violations of liberty than furnished excuse for the revolution of the colonies of North America toward the mother country and that have handed down the name of George III. to King George the tyrant. If you desire proof, compare side by side the record of the Radical party for four years past with the Declaration of Independence. Yet in the very face of these facts you are asked to support the administration! 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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE—MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY DELEGATES.

The delegates to the 31st of May Democratic State Convention from Franklin county are requested to meet at the court-house, in Frankfort, at 10 o'clock precisely, A. M., on Monday next, county court day, to east the vote of this county for a candidate for Register of the Land Office, in pursuance of the order of the State Democratic Central Committee.

THE CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNOR P. H. LESLIE, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Cattlettsburg, Saturday, June 3d.
Louisville, Monday, June 5th.
Painville, Tuesday, June 6th.
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7th.
Pikeville, Thursday, June 8th.
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9th.
Hazardsburg, Saturday, June 10th.
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12th.
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13th.
Boonville, Wednesday, June 14th.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15th.
Hazelgreen, Friday, June 16th.
Savannah, Saturday, June 17th.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19th.
Frenchburg, Tuesday, June 20th.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21st.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22d.
Speaking to commence at 12 o'clock.
General Jno. M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

The appointments heretofore made for Jno. Rodman and Wm. Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Hopkinsville, June 14th.
Madisonville, June 15th.
Dixon, June 16th.
Henderson, June 17th.
Morganfield, June 19th.
Marion, June 20th.
Paducah, June 22d.
Owensboro, June 24th.
Franklin, July 3d.
Russellville, July 4th.
Bowling Green, July 5th.
Glasgow, July 6th.
Munfordville, July 7th.
Elizabethtown, July 8th.
Litchfield, July 10th.
Hudgensville, July 12th.
Lebanon, July 14th.
Bardonia, July 15th.
Springfield, July 17th.
Harrodsburg, July 18th.
Lawrenceburg, July 19th.
Danville, July 21st.
Somerset, July 22d.
Monticello, July 27th.
London, July 29th.
Mt. Vernon, July 31st.
Stanford, August 1st.
Lancaster, August 2d.
Richmond, August 3d.

CARLISLE AND THOMAS—APPOINTMENTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and Hon. George M. Thomas, Republican candidate for the same office, met in Covington on Thursday, and agreed upon the following joint appointments:

Falmouth, Tuesday, June 13th.
Cynthiana, Wednesday, June 14th.
Paris, Thursday, June 15th.
Lexington, Friday, June 16th, at night.
Winchester, Saturday, June 17th.
Richmond, Monday, June 19th.
Nicholasville, Tuesday, June 20th.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 21st.
Danville, Thursday, June 22d.
Stanford, Friday, June 23d.
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24th.
Springfield, Monday, June 26th.
Bardonia, Tuesday, June 27th.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28th.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29th.
Munfordville, Friday, June 30th.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1st.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3d.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4th.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5th.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6th.
Henderson, Friday, July 7th.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8th.
Lawrenceburg, Monday, July 10th.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12th.

Speaking at night at Lexington and at other places, to commence at 8:30 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. James B. Beck will address the people at the following times and places:
Hopkinsville, Saturday, June 3.
Madisonville, Monday, June 5.
Henderson, Tuesday, June 6.
Owensboro, Wednesday night, June 7.
Speaking each day at 2 P. M., except at Owensboro, at 8 P. M.

McCREEY IN THE FIELD.—Hon. Thomas C. McCreary will address the people on State and National politics at the following times and places—speaking each day at 2 o'clock P. M.:

Dixon, Webster county, Saturday, June 10th.
Marion, Crittenden county, Monday, June 12th.
Eddyville, Lyon county, Wednesday, June 14th.
Murray, Calloway county, Saturday, June 17th.
Mayfield, Graves county, Monday, June 19th.
Clinton, Hickman county, Wednesday, June 21st.
Blandville, Ballard county, Thursday, June 22d.

*Southern Kentucky papers will please copy.—Owensboro Monitor.

The Democratic Convention which met in Shelbyville, on Monday, unanimously nominated Hon. Joseph P. Foree for the Legislature. Hon. Calvin Sanders, whose name had been used prominently in the canvass, having withdrawn. Judge Foree is an old wheel-horse of the Shelby Democracy, and will make an excellent legislator.

The crime-record of the Northern States grows redder and darker every day. The newspapers are literally filled with the details of murders, riots, and robberies, and yet we hear nothing of Mr. Grant's moving to enforce his Ku Klux bayonet bill in that quarter. O, no!—it must be applied exclusively to the South for Radical political purposes.

THE SALVISA FAIR.—The Salvisa fair this year will begin on Tuesday, August 15th, and not September 15th, as was at first announced by mistake. Those of our exchanges which have given the latter as the day are requested to make the correction.

The crops on the line of the railroad between Frankfort and Louisville are looking remarkably well.

THE MILITARY HOP.—The hop given on Thursday night by the officers of the 4th U. S. Infantry at their camp over the river, was one of the most agreeable events of the season, in which it has been our good fortune to participate. The site selected for the purpose was admirably chosen, being on a kind of narrow wood island, cut off from the company camp-ground by a deep ravine, the river on the other side. Here, a tasteful pavilion, about thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, was erected with a substantial tongue and grooved floor, and handsomely decorated and lighted up. Near by were tents for ladies and gentlemen's dressing room, a large tent for the supper-room, and two other tents opening towards the pavilion, from which one could step into them, and designed specially for those who wished to be somewhat retired from the busy throng, being named early as the flirtation tents. A temporary bridge connected the island with the mainland, its approaches and the surrounding trees being lighted up with picturesque effect. The evening, fortunately, was clear and pleasant, notwithstanding the very threatening aspect about sun-down, which deterred a great many from going who would otherwise have been present. Notwithstanding this, there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, all of whom enjoyed themselves most agreeably. The music by a portion of the regimental band was excellent, and the floor was filled with joyous dancers from an early hour in the evening until nearly four o'clock in the morning. The supper was abundant and well served, it being accessible all the evening. The officers were unremitting in their polite attentions to their guests, and made every one feel at home. During the progress of the hop there was not the slightest incident to mar the enjoyment of the evening, and all present left regretting that, as with all sublimity things, the hop had to come to an end.

The Louisville Commercial of Thursday has an exhaustive editorial of a column and a half on the potato bug and how to get rid of it, which gives evidence of a talent for agricultural editorship deserving of culture. When not treating of politics the Commercial is always interesting, and always reliable. In the present instance it has proved the old adage, with a slight modification—in (potato) vino veritas.

The gay and festive gentlemen who edit Radical journals north of the Ohio, including, of course, the brilliant statesman of the Cincinnati Commercial, are quite "sarkastikal" not to say supercilious, in their remarks upon the result of the Milligan suit for damages for outrageous persecution for opinion's sake, imprisonment in the penitentiary, &c., during the war. An Indiana jury seems, gave only \$5 damages for the infamous official Ku-Kluxism practiced upon Milligan, and these very loyal, generous, and liberty-loving editors are exceedingly jubilant thereon. They forget, perhaps, that if they live long enough, their time to be laughed at, and crowded over, and mocked at in their calamity, will surely come! The mocker of to-day is always the laughing stock of to-morrow. Poetical justice always hunts 'em up, and sooner or later, down 'em. Ah!

"There never yet was human power, That could evade, if unforfeited, The patient search and vigil long Of him who treasures up a wrong."

One P. B. Hawkins, who styles himself Lt. Colonel of the 11th Infantry and Kentucky State Guards, has published an "order" in the Lexington Statesman, directed to the soldiers and officers of the 11th Infantry in State troops of Kentucky, in which he gravely announces that the "time has come" is now—when the soldiers and original Union men of Kentucky should be moving to their camp fields and rallying once again. This "order" has five "heads" and is plainly intended to revive the bitterest feelings of the war. One of them accuses the Democratic party of still cursing the old flag, and of entertaining the same feeling "that engendered the strife of '61 and called us to the tented field." Such "nonsense" is positively criminal, and ought to be repudiated by any party that pretends to be respectable.

R. C. Steele has on hand a supply of poplar, ash, and oak lumber, fencing plank, studding, &c., which he offers low for cash. Apply at his office. jun3 3t

The rain of Tuesday has proved to be general throughout the State, and will be of invaluable advantage to the crops. Immediately in this section it was ample for all purposes, without being excessive. To the south and west of us, however, in some localities, it caused quite a flood in the small streams, and led to a good deal of damage by washing the soil and prostrating the wheat. Salt River rose with unusual rapidity, and reached the rails of the bridge at Shepherdsville.

MORE RAIN!—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, another heavy but brief shower came tumbling suddenly down upon our already well-saturated hills and valleys, fields and forests. Men: That wonderful "clerk of the weather," the Chief of the Meteorological Bureau at Washington City, has now, for several months, foretold the state of the weather, every day, from 24 to 48 hours ahead, with singular certainty and precision, not missing it, that we remember, in a single instance. This is a triumph of modern science that will do to brag about. By means of it thousands of lives and millions of property will be annually saved.

FOUND.—On Main street, on Thursday a lady's bracelet, which the owner can get by calling on Henry Brown and paying for this notice.

Another terrible caving-in of a mine at Pittston, Pa., occurred a few days since, by which some twenty-odd miners lost their lives.

Attention is called to the advertisement of new goods at Helms' old stand.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KENTUCKY—THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Forty-third Annual Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Kentucky met in St. Paul's Church, Louisville, on Wednesday last, 31st May. The attendance upon this Convention was quite full—all the parishes in the State being represented by 64 clergies, and most of them by lay delegates. The first day of the Convention was devoted mainly to organization, and to a most interesting address or "charge," from the venerable Senior Bishop, B. B. Smith, of our city. This address is valuable as a historical and statistical document, and we extract as much of it as the crowded state of our columns will permit. The Bishop began by saying:

In a few months it will be forty-one years since, in obedience to the call of our Divine Master, I came to Kentucky. I had no idea of any work beyond that of the parish in Lexington, then the leading parish in the Diocese, except only as I might be called upon to cooperate with the General Missionary Society, one of whose secretaries I had been for some time. My information, however, with regard to the position and prospects of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky, and indeed throughout the whole region west and southwest of it, was so full and correct, that never in the whole course of my life have my spirits been so profoundly depressed under a sense of my unfitness for such a post, and the awful responsibilities of such a work, as during the first six months of my ministry in Lexington. Had the veil been lifted, and the scenes of labor, trial, and sorrow through which I have passed been shown me in a supernatural vision, I could not have suffered more, or been brought to a point of more profound humiliation and submission, or nerve with a higher or firmer resolve to venture all and suffer all at the call of Him who, having loved us, and given Himself for us, is worthy of all.

It was natural, so natural, indeed, as to be unavoidable, that, so near the close of these forty years, and indeed of my long life, my memory should revert to all these scenes, and should endeavor to draw from them the subjects of what, in all human probability, will prove my last charge.

But before entering upon this last pleading task, it will become us, with humble gratitude to Almighty God, to record what has been accomplished during these forty years by His undeserved blessing. It is not too common to pass to the credit of successive administrators the progress made during the period of their administration, whereas it has been owing to the operation of causes so various, and so little under the control of any one man, or any limited class of men, that the king, or president, or cabinet, or bishop whose fame is connected with that period may have retarded instead of accelerating the progress. In one marked instance, at least, in the church, progress was greater in our interregnum than ever before.

The statistics of any such period afford the readiest, but rough material, by which to judge of the rate of progress, such as the number of confirmations, of candidates for holy orders, of ordinations, of churches built, &c.

Total number of confirmations by the Senior Bishop	5,246
By the Assistant Bishop	1,870
Total	7,125
Candidates for holy orders	117
Of whom were ordained in or for the Diocese	117
Number of deacons ordained by the Senior Bishop	69
Number of deacons ordained by the Assistant Bishop	5
Total	74
Number of priests ordained by the Senior Bishop	53
Number of priests ordained by the Assistant Bishop	4
Total	57
Number of churches consecrated by the Senior Bishop	23
Number of churches consecrated by the Assistant Bishop	8
Total	31
Whole number in the Diocese (about)	35

The facts will stand out more strongly when presented in a way of contrast. There had been five confirmations in the Diocese during the two previous years, administered by Bishops Ravescroft, Brownell, and Meade, amounting in all to about 200; and in 1832 there were but 3 church edifices in the Diocese—of which that at Danville was not yet finished—and only six clergymen, of which the Bishop was one. Now there are 30 churches and 45 clergymen, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. within the last five years.

The remainder of the Bishop's "charge" was devoted mainly to the following subjects: "Sinful Schools," "Candidates for Orders," "Influence, Duty, and Responsibility of the Laity," "Giving by System and on Principle," "A Cathedral Church," and "The Clergy." When speaking of candidates for holy orders Bishop Smith deeply regretted that so few had been native Kentuckians. He said:

Of the 117 who have been candidates for Holy Orders in this Diocese only 20 have been born and educated in Kentucky, and of these only 12 attained to Holy Orders, and the names of only three are found on the list of our working clergy this day. Dear Christian people, the fathers and mothers found in all our parishes must not the fault be laid at our doors, that so few of our sons have devoted, and are devoting their lives, to this highest, noblest calling upon earth? My I not well exhort and implore you to double your watchfulness and diligence, and redouble your supplications and prayers, that your own sons may be prepared to occupy the places of honor and usefulness in the Diocese now filled by the sons of strangers? But it belongs more especially to the clergy always to have an eye upon those young persons presently designed by Providence, if only drawn by the Holy Spirit, for the work of the ministry, approaching them from time to time, not in a light and familiar way, but in favorable and sacred moments, turning their thoughts in this direction, and endeavoring to influence their souls with divine aspirations after something far better than this poor world has to give.

The Bishop again urged upon the church the necessity for a Cathedral, or Bishop's Church. Many years ago, he discovered that "the largest, most wealthy, and influential of the Protestant denominations, was not gaining ground much, for want of a head and a centre, of cohesion and action"—such as a Cathedral Church would be; and, for thirty years he has been zealous in his efforts to bring about its establishment. He wound up this branch of his address, by giving it in charge to his successor in office, and to the clergy and laity of Louisville, "as the next great work, most worthy of their care, the establishment and endowment of such a church, connecting with it the revival of our school of the prophets."

The concluding charge to the clergy—being as the venerable prelate believes his last on earth—was most solemn and impressive. He charged them against giving any just ground for the impression which has got abroad, correctly or not, that they were a very exclusive set; and concluded by saying:

"Were it my last words in your hearing, I

should solemnly charge you, dear brethren, LOVE ONE ANOTHER!"

The second day's proceedings were mostly filled up with church business and the reading of a short address from Assistant Bishop Cummins, giving a detailed account of his labors and of the condition of the Diocese. During the year just closed, he made 57 visitations to parishes, found 36 corporations, confirmed 374 persons, delivered 195 sermons, and ordained 1 deacon and 2 presbyters, and consecrated 3 churches. Bishop Cummins also referred, in appropriate and feeling terms, to the great responsibility of both clergy and laity for the moral and spiritual condition of the 300,000 people of color now living within the State of Kentucky.

Among the lay delegates attending the Convention are Senator Stevenson, ex-Gov. Meriwether, Col. S. B. Churchill, Hon. J. Procter Knott, Hon. W. F. Bullock, and Wm. Cornwall—all of whom, except Messrs. Knott and Meriwether, were on Thursday appointed delegates to the general Convention from this Diocese.

OHIO POLITICAL NEWS.

On Thursday, June 1st, the Democrats of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus—Hon. George H. Pendleton presiding—and nominated Gen. George W. McCook, for Governor; and Samuel F. Hunt, for Lieutenant Governor. The "Vallandigham platform" as it is called, was adopted in a modified form. It was rumored at Columbus, after this action of the Convention, that "Judge Olds, and Messrs. Hurd, Welsh and others, would probably call another Convention"—"not being inclined to swallow the platform adopted"—and that "this move, if carried out, would be a formidable one." Referring to the Ohio Convention and the platform, the Louisville Ledger says:

The resolutions are evidently the result of a compromise, and no doubt the action of the Convention was the wisest thing which could have been done, in view of the necessity for perfect harmony in the party. The Vallandigham platform was adopted in a modified form. The amendments accepted as accomplished facts; but with a construction which will render them harmless. Mr. Pendleton was President of the Convention, and his financial policy adopted. In addition, General George W. McCook was nominated for Governor, so that Vallandigham has failed of his purpose to break down Pendleton and nominate Ewing, who was understood to be his candidate for Governor. It will be observed that the acceptance of the amendments is conditioned upon the construction given by the Convention, viz: that they shall "not be held to have, in any respect, altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government," and "that the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle," never to be surrendered. As we have all the while said, so we now repeat, with the construction given to the amendments by this platform, they can result in no special harm; and if the Democracy of Ohio think the course pursued the wiser for them under the circumstances, we have no right to complain. We favor perfect freedom in the matter of local self-government, and hence claim no right to dictate the policy to be pursued in the local contests of our sister States. In truth, we find little in the resolutions which we cannot endorse. No one questions that the amendments are "accomplished facts," and the resolutions do not accept them as finally or irreversibly accomplished; but only pledge the party in Ohio, according to the construction given, to an enforcement of the Constitution as it now is. The lateness of the hour precludes further comment.

General Buford's stable left last Saturday evening for New York, to engage in the races at Long Branch, Jerome Park, and Saratoga. Harper's, and McGrath's, and Ward's left on Monday afternoon. Thompson's left Tuesday.

Hon. Wm. Lindsay.—We call attention to the communication in another column of "First District." It will be seen that the time has come when the claims of the district will be recognized if the district will unite on Judge Wm. Lindsay for the United States Senate. We endorse all our correspondent says as to the ability of Judge Lindsay. He would make a Senator that would command the respect of the country and of his brother Senators. By his commanding ability, his generous and kind disposition he has won the regard of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him. We believe with our correspondent, that if the first district will unite on Lindsay he can be elected Senator without doubt. We think it would be well for our people to canvass the matter.

Judge Joseph P. Foree.—We place upon the Democratic ticket the nominee of the late county convention. The precinct elections upon Saturday having shown a majority in favor of Judge Foree, Col. Sanders, with that patriotic devotion to Democracy that has always characterized him, declined to allow his name to go before the convention, withdrawing in favor of his competitor.

Judge Foree, the nominee, is too well known to require an extended notice. His Democracy is of the time-tried, old-fashioned nature that does not shrink from the most rigid scrutiny. He has been a faithful worker in the cause, and it is fitting that he should be rewarded. Should the radicals have the temerity to put forth a candidate against him, they will find in Judge Foree an opponent thoroughly equipped to do battle for the pure principles of Democracy.—Shelby Sentinel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Builders, Carpenters, or Others.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY either of the undersigned or architect on or before the 31st day of June, 1871, for the following work, to be done in erecting a Church at Frankfort, Ky., each trade separately, viz:

Brick and Bricklaying—Labor and Material.
Carpenters' and Joiner's Work—Furnished and put up.
Plasterers' Work.
Wrought and Cast Iron Work.
Cut-Stone Work.
Tinners' or Galvanized Iron Work.
Painting and Glazing, and such other Artificers' work enumerated in the Specifications and shown on the Drawings at the Offices of

John Andrewartha, Architect, Louisville, or James Hudley & Bro., Frankfort, Ky., at whose offices further information can be obtained.

A. W. DUDLEY, THOMAS S. P. BROWDER, Building Committee.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WILL SELL MY LOT, ON WHICH THERE IS a Blacksmith Shop and Tenant House, on Main Street, near State Arsenal, on reasonable terms. Apply at Law Office of Major & Jett.

W. L. JETT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.



TRIPLETT & GIBSON, HAVING COMPLETED their new Livery Stable on A. D. Street, opposite Capital Hotel, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally with

Carriages,
Buggies,
Spring-Wagons,
and Saddle-Horses.

Our drivers are careful and polite; and we are ready to wait on all customers day or night, and our charges shall be as reasonable as in any establishment. We are prepared to board horses by the day, week, or month; and we will buy and sell horses on commission. m323/2m

TRIPLETT & GIBSON.

Shells! Shells!

10 BBL'S. SHELLS, SUITABLE FOR WALKS and ornamental purposes. For sale at the Grocery of
H. R. WILLIAMS,
ma30-3t South Frankfort.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Hardware House.

WM. DAVIS,
MAJOR HALL BUILDING,
FRANKFORT, KY.

30,000 lbs Iron, Steel, & Nails of best brands, bought before rise, for sale low.
2,000 lbs. celebrated Phoenix White Lead, direct from factory, commonly called "Eagle."

30 bbls. assorted Oils and Painters' material. Paints mixed to order.
2,500 lbs. dry Paints and Colors in Oil, &c.
7 bbls. New Jersey Varnishes, A No. 1.

Stock of Paint and other Brushes.
150 bbls. Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, and White Sand.

100 bushels Canadian Hair.
10,000 Bolts Wall Paper.
New Philadelphia Styles. I trim same, free of cost, ready to hang.

100 boxes 1st quality New Albany Window-Glass, single, double, and triple. All sizes furnished and cut any shape [free].

Looking-Glasses and Plates, all at low rates.
Sash, Doors, and Shutters, a full assortment.

Agent for the Aetna Reaping and Mowing Machines, Plows, Double Shovels, Horse Rakes, Cultivators and Hand Power Lawn Mowers, and Harvesting Goods.

A FINE SELECTION OF MECHANICS' TOOLS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call on me, and you won't call anywhere else.

WM. DAVIS.

STORE HOUSE.

JOHN KIERNAN HAS FACILITIES FOR storing a large quantity of Whisky or Other Merchandise, And offers the same to the public at a reasonable price of charges.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that LEMUEL ROGGENS stands indicted in the Muhlenburg Circuit Court with the murder of W. H. Rice, on 31st December, 1869, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of LEMUEL ROGGENS, and his delivery to the jailer of Muhlenburg county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE. SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. In about 35 years old; 5 feet 11 or 12 inches high; weighs about 150 pounds; dark complexion, black hair; gray eyes; small portion of the first finger on the right hand, including a portion of the finger-nail, cut off; slightly stoop shouldered; heavy chest, and well unseled.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that LEMUEL ROGGENS stands indicted in the Muhlenburg Circuit Court with the murder of W. H. Rice, on 31st December, 1869, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of LEMUEL ROGGENS, and his delivery to the jailer of Muhlenburg county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE. SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. To the Sheriff of Kenton County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the Twenty-Fourth Nonpartisan District, composed of the County of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, caused by the resignation of Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE. You are therefore commanded to cause polls to be opened at the several places of voting in said County of Kenton, on MONDAY, the 27th day of MAY, A. D. 1871, for the purpose of electing a qualified person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation aforesaid, and to return thereof to the Secretary of State, according to law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE. SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that A. D. BROWN stands charged with the murder of Handy Solomon, in Trigg county, on the 17th October, 1870, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of A. D. BROWN, and his delivery to the jailer of Trigg county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE. SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that a party of armed and unknown men forced open the Jail of Franklin county on the night of the 24th February, 1871, and released therefrom Thompson Sweeney, charged with murder, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said party, and their delivery to the jailer of Franklin county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: PRESTON H. LESLIE. SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that ALFRED UNDERWOOD is charged with horse-stealing, &c., in Fleming Circuit Court, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of Alfred Underwood, and his delivery to the jailer of Fleming county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Crop Prospects of the Cotton States.
[From the Savannah Republican, May 29.]

It may not be wholly uninteresting to our readers to give the result of careful observation and much inquiry regarding the crops, in the course of a recent hasty trip through the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

In Georgia we are convinced that a less area is planted in cotton than was in 1870, especially in the southern and middle portions of the State, which are most productive of the staple. In the northern section quite as much has been put in as in 1870, though everywhere the plant is hewed in its growth and sickly in its appearance. The recent cold and wet weather has either killed outright or seriously damaged the crop, and we have no thought of its reaching that of last year by at least a fourth or fifth. Everywhere an increased breadth has been planted in grain, and with anything like a fair season the production of breadstuffs will be abundant. In Cherokee, Georgia, where the wheat crop promised well a few weeks ago, it has been almost entirely destroyed on all the low and level lands by the rust, and we have no thought that over half a crop will be raised in that section.

In Tennessee, North Alabama, and North Mississippi the reduction of cotton is even greater than in Georgia. It is a rare thing to see a cotton field on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, while last year nearly the whole of that splendid country was devoted to the staple. Corn now prevails everywhere, and the crop bids fair to be most abundant. Intelligent planters informed us that the same state of things existed off from the road, the experience of the present season having thoroughly disgusted the people generally with a redundant cotton crop. Throughout all that section the crops of all sorts are in a bad condition as to culture. The entire spring has been so wet that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in both planting and working, and the rains still continued.

In the Mississippi Valley, on the Arkansas and Red Rivers, the same unfavorable condition of things exists, if not to a worst extent. The whole country is flooded, and planting of every kind is exceedingly backward. It is feared that the waters will not subside and the earth become dry enough in time to make anything like an average crop. We heard nowhere a higher estimate of the crop of the present year than three millions of bales, and our own observations do not justify us in putting it beyond that figure. One additional fact is worthy of notice—commercial fertilizers have been sparingly used the present season throughout the South. This, of itself, would effect a material reduction of the crop, even were the same breadth of land in cultivation.

Upon a survey of the whole field, so far as we have been able to compass it, we are convinced of two things, viz: That the crop of cotton will fall far short of that of last year and the crop of corn be among the largest ever raised in the cotton States.

Manufacturers and Tariff.

Honest manufacturers begin to see there are two sides to the protective policy, and that even if it enriches the manufacturer for a season, the policy may be so overdone as to create a ruinous competition at home, and also that, in the long run, living upon the Government is neither safe nor pleasant. A reasonable free trader does not object—certainly not at present—to customs for revenue, and to all the advantages for home manufacturers incident to pure revenue duties. They hold, that beyond revenue for the support of Government, no taxes on imports ought to be imposed, and that all deficiencies should be met by direct tax. They favor the interests of manufacturers in common with all other interests, but they are opposed to a tariff that pays more to monopolies than to Government. More protective duties are a tax upon the many for the support of the few—upon the legion of consumers, to aid a thousand or two of manufacturers. It is, therefore, an onerous and odious tax against the great body of the people, is against the interests of trade and Government, and places us at great disadvantage. France, England, Germany, Belgium live, with their manufactures, without protection. Indeed, they build our ships, carry our cotton, flour, pork, cheese, etc., while our home policy compels us to pay about two prices for all we eat, drink, and wear. To this we object, while at the same time we would encourage manufacturers, mechanics, commercial men, and agriculturists, but not one pursuit at the expense and injury of the others.

New England lost her commerce by the embargo, and took to manufactures, and we are glad to see that there are men now here who see that protection is not the best policy, even for manufacturers. By radical policy we have now lost our shipping interest, but it is hoped that a better policy will be adopted, whereby it will be restored, and our commerce, as well as all other interests, may be rendered more prosperous.—*Maine Democrat.*

GENERAL EARLY'S ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.—In the last *Southern Magazine*, General Jubal A. Early publishes an account of his advance upon Washington in the summer of 1864, in reply to the criticisms of J. Esten Cooke, in his *Life of Lee*. It is a very lengthy paper, and full of interest to the student of strategic operations, but we can only find room for the closing paragraph, which is aimed at the newspaper generals and street-corner critics, and is a telling shot from one who suffered much injustice at their hands:

"It was a great misfortune that we who had commands in the field when we were fighting to be done did not always have our elbows as mentors, some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little shortcomings and to hold up our hands occasionally when from fatigue they dropped. Perhaps many an error which they can point out so clearly might have been avoided. Can any rate, we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and biographies. It was another great misfortune that the war could not have been fought by fireside generals, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls, for then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue, but alas! this could not be.

"There is another class of critics that I sometimes hear of—persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how General Lee blundered in Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for want of a little energy. I have heard of those who say that I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been very consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to give me the welcome intelligence and pilot me in. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

"We notice from our exchanges, that the fly is playing sad havoc with the young tobacco plants in various portions of this State and Northern Tennessee. Sprinkle your tobacco beds with meal or bran; this will attract the birds, and they will destroy or drive away the fly."—*Uniontown Democrat.*

"True joy is a serene and sober emotion; and they are miserably deceived who take laughing for rejoicing. The seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolutions of a brave mind, that has fortune under its feet.

The liberal mind is of no sect; it shows to see its departures from the ideal standard, and thus retains pure religion in the world."—*Alcott.*

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor

\$900 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WILLIAM HOPKINS, WILLIAM MARTIN, and ALFRED NICHOLS, are indicted in Lyon Circuit Court for murder of James Stills, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of Wm. Hopkins, Wm. Martin, and Alfred Nichols, and their delivery to the jailer of said county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CURRILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Hopkins—5 feet 10 inches high; weighs 150 pounds; light hair and blue eyes; 23 years old. Wm. Martin—5 feet 8 inches high; weighs 135 pounds; dark hair and eyes; 40 years old. Alfred Nichols—5 feet 6 inches high; weighs 160 pounds; black hair and eyes; 28 years old.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SINGLETON stands indicted in Lyon Circuit Court for the murder of Clementine Singleton, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of John Singleton, and his delivery to the jailer of Lyon County.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CURRILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

John Singleton—5 feet 8 inches high; weighs 150 pounds; yellow hair; blue eyes; 28 years old. Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Adams, and his delivery to the jailer of Bath County.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CURRILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Adams—Age 40 years; 5 feet 10 inches high; set on right jaw, about two inches, extending up to the corner of his mouth; we 230 about 180 or 190 pounds; a blacksmith.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that THOMAS LANSDALE stands indicted in Gallatin Circuit Court for the murder of John H. Lillard, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Thomas Lansdale, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin County.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CURRILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Ware is about 5 feet 10 inches high; grey eyes; light hair and whiskers; long slim nose; is at shoulders when walking.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WILLIS DAWSON, shot Solomon Wingfield (col.) in Warfield County, 24th March, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of Willis Dawson, and his delivery to the jailer of Wood County.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CURRILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Dawson is about 29 years of age; light brown hair; light eyes; fair complexion; 5 feet 11 inches high; weighs about 160 pounds; occupation "post-and-rail."

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$900 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN E. HATCHETT, EDWARD B. L. HATCHETT, and SAMUEL HICKSON stand indicted in Washington Circuit Court with the crime of rape, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of John E. Hatchett, Edward B. Hatchett, and Samuel Hickson, and their delivery to the jailer of Washington County.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having purchased the interest of W. H. GRAY, or the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the business at the old stand. We

invite an inspection of our stock, and pledge ourselves

to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought anywhere in the city. We will

always keep on hand a choice

and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & MCKEE.

2 1/2

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge

Has opened, and offers for sale, at the

LOWEST PRICES

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

TABLE & FACKET CUTLERY.

HORSE SHOES, NAILS.

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

SPICES,

TEA, &C.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dec-1-t.

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled up his stock, and now has a large and well-selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits

&c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all kinds.

dec-1-t.

COAL! COAL!

BLACK & CHINN,

AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL

SUPPLY OF

KENTUCKY RIVER,

CAMPBELL'S CREEK,

PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND

PITTSBURG COALS,

That they are selling at the very lowest market

rates.

HORSE and JACK bills printed at

Yeoman Office.

R. LESLIE.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE IN COURT OF APPEALS and Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and takes collections for any part of Kentucky.

Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets, dec-1-t.

JNO. & J. W. RODMAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice in the counties of Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the Courts of the State.

dec-1-t.

L. HORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, Federal Circuit Court, and the Circuit Courts of the State, and takes collections for any part of this State.

dec-1-t.

LEE & RODMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court, in the Courts of the counties of Henry, Shelby, Woodford, Oldham, and Grant, and in all the Courts of the State.

dec-1-t.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURETT, C. M. BRIGGS

Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURETT & BRIGGS,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between

Market and Jefferson sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE ABOVE LAW FIRM, COMPOSED OF Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following names: in Louisville, the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Circuit Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named courts matters in honor are admitted to practice. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collection and prompt remittance are assured. We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house.

dec-1-t.

G. W. CRADDOCK, R. F. J. THAYER

CRADDOCK & TRABUE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS

FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin.

G. W. CRADDOCK will continue his practice in the counties in the Circuit which he has heretofore been in the habit of attending, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. They will give special attention to the preparation and management of cases in the Kentucky Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

dec-1-t.

P. U. MAJOR

WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE

Circuit Courts in Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll County, in conjunction with W. A. Finch, Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owen County.

dec-1-t.

DR. W. B. CONERY

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PRO-

fessional services to the public.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 10, 1871—1/2

DR. WAGGENER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PRO-

fessional Services to the public.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 22, 1870—1/2

NEW BACON.

dec-1-t.

L. TOBIN

HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon

which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks friends and customers to call and examine it.

dec-1-t.

FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND

FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION I WILL

sell the land on which I now reside, situated at Kentucky river, 2 1/2 miles from Frankfort, 1/4 mile from Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike road supposed to contain

225 ACRES.

100 acres cleared, the balance in wood land and grass; a comfortable house, containing five rooms, and a bath, stable, smoke and ice-house, and other necessary out-buildings, with a small orchard and other fruit. Terms cash. Address

Farndale Post-office, Franklin County, Ky.

dec-1-t.

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL known and appreciated in this community) is continually commended to the above uses.

dec-1-t.

E. H. TAYLOR Jr.

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP-

PER WHISKY of his own manufacture,

from two years old down, which he offers for

sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

dec-1-t.

A few more of those cheap Boots

Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., left at Helms'

Old Stand Main street.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM CROMEY,

WHOLESALE

PAPER DEALER,

And Agent for the sale

GUNPOWDER,